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REPLY OF THE CONSERVATIVE SENATE TO THE FIRST CONSUL OF THE REPUBLIC.

Citizen First Consul,

You have by a memorable message just replied in a manner worthy of you and of the great nation which has appointed you its chief to the wishes which the senate expressed to you and to the solicitudes inspired in it by the love of the country. You desire citizen First Consul, to become acquainted with the whole of the opinion of the senate concerning those institutions of ours which we conceive should be improved in order henceforth to secure the triumph of equality and public liberty; and to present to the nation and to the government, the double guarantee of which they are in want.

The senate have assembed tgether & and carefully compared the results of the meditations of its members, the fruits of their experience, the effects of the zeal with which they are animated for the prosperity of the people, whose rigths they are appointed to protect.

Having recalled the past, examined the present and cast its looks towards the future, it now presents to you the wish imposed on it by the safety of the state.

The French have conquered liberty; they wish to preserve their conquest; they wish to enjoy repose after their victory.

For this glorious repose they will be indebted to the hereditary government of a single individual, who elevated above all, invested with great power, surrounded by splendor, glory and majesty, will defend public liberty, maintain equality and lower his fasces before the sovereign will of the people who proclaim him.

It is this government which the French nation wished to give itself in the happy days of the year 1789, the recollection of which will be forever dear to the friends of the country, whom the noble enthusiasm which the image alone of this government created, was involuntarily shared even by those whose interests were hurt by the revolution, and against which a perfidious foreigner dared to lift up from afar his particide hands; and in which the experience of ages, the reason of statesmen, the genius of philosophy, and the love of humanity inspired the representatives whom the nation had chosen.

It is this government limited by the law which the greatest genius of Greece, the most celebrated orator of Rome, and the greatest statesman of the 18th century, declared to be the best of all.

It is that alone which can put an end to dangerous rivalities in a country covered with numerous armies and commanded by great captains.

History holds it up as an invincible obstacle to all rash efforts of a bloody anarchy, the violence of an audacious tyranny which believed itself to be absolved by strength, and the perfidious attempts of a despotism still more dangerous, which spreading in darkness its formidable nets, waited with hypocritical patience for the moment to throw off the mask and to lift up the staff of iron.

It declares to a brave & generous nation "You have lost your independence, your liberty and your name. because you would not renounce electing a supreme chief."

It unveils that long sequel of tumults, dissentions and civil discords which have preceded or followed those periods when nations elected a new chief; happy when not condemned to the shame still more insupportable then death, of receiving a foreign power, conqueror or corruptor, a contemptible chief, cowardly, enslaved or basely perfidious.

It bids us to regard the city of the Cæsars, the capital of the world, a prey to all the disorders, crimes and furies, which the gold, the sword, and the poison of the competitors for the empire could create, until an hereditary power replaced a monstrous assemblage of contested elections, ludicrous sanctions, uncertain decisions, unacknowledged adoptions, and despised acclamations.

After the fifteen years which have elapsed since the year 1789, after all the catastrophes which have succeeded each other, after the numberless dangers which have surrounded the social body, and when we saw the abyss opened, into which they seemed resolved to cast it, before the saviour of France was restored to us, what other government than that of a single individual regulated by the law for the happiness of all, & confided to a family whose destiny is inseparable from that of the revolution, could protect the fortune of so great a number of citizens become holders of landed property, which a counter-revolution would snatch from them, guarantee the heads of Frenchmen who have never ceased to be faithful to the sovereign people, and even defendthe existence of those, who, misled in the beginning of our political torments, have claimed and obtained the indulgence of their country?

What other ægis than thatgovernment, can forever repel those execrable plots, which re-producing themselves under every form, setting every spring at work, one day overturned and the next re-appearing, might at length finish by tiring our fortune; and to which were devoted those blind zealots, who in their guilty delirium, conceive they have means once more to erect for a family whom people have proscribed, a throne composed only of feudal trophies, and instruments of servitude, which the national thunder has reduced to dust?

What other government in short can forever preserve that acquisition so dear to a generous nation, those palms of genius, and those laurels of victory, which the enemies of France would with sacrilegious hands snatch from her august brow?

This hereditary government can only be confided to Napoleon Bonaparte, and his family.

Glory, gratitude, love, reason, the interest of all the states, all proclaim Napoleon hereditary emperor.

But citizen First Consul, the benefit of our social pact ought to endure, if possible, as long as your renown.

We ought to ensure the happiness, and guarantee the rights of generations to come.

The Imperial government ought to be unshaken.

Let not the forgetfulness of precautions called for by wisdom, suffer the storms of an ill organised regency, succeed the tempest of an elective government.

Liberty and equality must be held sacred; the social pact must not be violated: the sovereignty of the people must be acknowledged, in order that at the most distant times the nation may not be forced again to seize its power & avenge its outraged majesty.

The senate is of opinion, citizen First Consul, that it is for the dearest interests of the French people, to confide the government of the republic to Napoleon Bonaparte, hereditary emperor.

It developes in the memorial which it annexes to its message, the dispositions which appear to it the proper to give to our institutions the necessary force to guarantee to the nation its dearest rights by securing the independence of great authorities, the free and enlightened vote of impost, the security of prosperity, the liberty of individuals, of the press and of elections: the responsibility of ministers and the inviolability of the constitutional laws.

These tutelary dispositions, citizen First Consul, will completely shelter the French people from the plots of their enemies, and from those agitations which take their rise from ambitious rivals. They will maintain the reign of the law, of liberty, and equality.

The love of the French for your person, transmitted to your successors with the immortal glory of your name, will forever connect the rights of the nation with the power of the prince.

The social pact will brave time.

The republic as immutable as its vast territory, will behold political tempests gather round it in vain.

To shake it, the whole world must be shaken, and posterity in calling to recollection the prodigies brought about by your genius, will continually behold erect that immence monument for which the country will be indebted to you.

(Signed)

FRANCOIS (de Neufchateau) Vice-President.

MOBARD de GALLES,
JOSEPH CORTUDET,
Secretaries.

The Chancellor of the Senate,
(Signed) LAPLACE.

LONDON, June 5.

The Prussian minister to the Diet of the Empire and the minister of the elector of Baden, have presented a verbal note upon the subject of the Emperor's recent communication. It cautiously avoids any opinion on the subject; but it states that the courts they represent entertain a well founded hope, that the First Consul will be inclined to give a full and satisfactory explanation of the subject.

Thus the first effect of the emperor of Russia's note has been to render it impossible for Bonaparte to decline making some apology for the outrage of which all are equally sensible. There is a timidity, indeed, in the conduct even of the principal Germanic Powers, in waiting for an explanation while they would have been perfectly justified in demanding reparation. If Bonaparte delays his explanation, it will remain for the Germanic body to remonstrate. What has already passed is so far important as it recognises the right to satisfaction; so that the matter will not be allowed to drop.

Whatever may be the sentiments of the Continental powers, we see no probability whatever that even the plan of a confederacy can be matured and adjusted, so as to admit of any important measures this year. Some people are so sanguine that they see none of these difficulties.

It is said that a camp of near 80.000 troops will be formed near Pest, in Hungary, for the purpose of exercise. This is not exactly the spot where an army destined to act against the dominions of France would be assembled.

Yesterday arrived the Hamburgh mail of the 22 ult. with one from Gottenburgh. The former brings little of importance in addition to that of the 25th, which had previously come to hand. The Gottenburgh mail confirms the accounts of the indignation excited at the courts of Petersburg and Stockholm, by the murder of the Duke d'Engheim, with intimations of certain strong measures to be adopted in consequence. Count Woronzow, the Russian Ambassador, had received some imporrant dispatches by his conveyance, and a messenger arrived at the same time with a paper from J. B. Warren—Gen. Stritroff, Prussian a officer, high in the confidence of his Imperial majesty, is also arrived in town, and it supposed to be the bearer of some communications of the last importance.

The king has been pleased to appoint Augustus Foster, Esq. to be his majesty's Secretary of legation to the United States of America.

Yesterday the king took an airing in the same coach with her majesty, which the first time since his first appearance abroad, and the reportin the royal circles was, that his majesty is considerably amended in health within the last two days.

June 6.

Mr. Pitt brought forward yesterday his plan for the defence of the country. He stated, that with respect to the amount of the force necessary for the public exigency at the present crisis, parliament had already decided upon its extent; and the means now to be considered were, those of more effectually completing that force than the measures hitherto adopted had been found adequate to attain. The first step then necessary would be to call on each district to complete its quota, by making up its deficiencies under the head army of reserve act, which would amount in the whole to about eight or nine thousand men as appeared by the returns from the several provincial districts to the secretary at war. The next object he would propose was, to diminish the militia gradually, from its present extent to its original force of 40,000 men in England, and about 8,000 in Scotland. It was not his intention to reduce their number immediately, but instead of making up their number to the extent at present established, of 60,000, of which there was now about 7000 deficient, he would propose not to supply the vacancies in the Militia regiments, as they occurred, but to add the men in place of these deficiencies, to the regular army, until such time as the militia force should be thus gradually reduced to its original number as before stated: by these means alone, then in the first instance, there would be added to the regular army of the country 9000 from the army of reserve, and 7000 from the militia establishment, without any new additional call upon the country, but has already been approved and deemed necessary for the public exigency; to which each county has already contributed, but of which some were defective in their proportionate quota. But supposing the plan to succeed in completing to its fullest extent, the numbers deficient in the army of reserve and militia, it was not his intention to stop there; for it was not only desirable to complete to the most formidable extent necessary, the means of internal defence for the present exigency, but for laying a foundation for the time to come, of recruiting our regular army to the fullest extent, and filling the rank which this country has been wont to maintain amongst European nations. It was therefore one of his objects, that all the deficiencies which should occur in the militia and army of reserve, on their present establishment, should be brought to account of each successive year, and the whole deficit to be distributed amongst the several counties, and made good according to the original principle of their respective population, as stated in the returns laid on the table; the proportion in no case to exceed one 6th of the population, and by this means about 12.000 would be annually added as a source or supply to the regular army. Such is the outline of Mr. Pitt's plan.

Mr. Windham, Mr. Addington. and *Mr. Fox* disapproved of the plan; the first characterised it as a plan for recruiting by parish officers; the second opposed it, because it appeared to him, to be so compulsory in its nature and operation as to be incompatible with the principle of our free constitution. Mr. *Fox* disapproved of a plan which proposed a limited force for the purpose of raising a fund from whence an unlimited force could afterwards be procured.—Mr. *Addington*, though he did not mean to oppose the introduction of the bill, hoped that it would not be passed this session.

A private letter from Paris, dated May 18, has the following particulars:—

"Bonaparte will on the 14th July, be invested in the Champ de Mars, by the grand constable, with the imperial mantle, and receive from him the imperial sword, both of which will be previously consecrated in the cathedral church of Notre Dame by the cardinal archbishop of Paris. It is said there will be no anointing or coronation.

"Bonaparte, after receiving the mantle, will take the oath attached to his high dignity in presence of the members of the Senate, those of the Tribunate, the Legislative Body, the tribunals, and the other constituted authorities.

Another letter, dated May 22, says, "besides the known disagreements in our imperial family, between his majesty Napoleon and his brother citizen Lucien Bonaparte, his imperial highness prince Louis Bonaparte, has narrowly escaped an affair of honor with citizen Beauharnois, brother to her imperial highness, the princess Fanny de Beauharnois, consort to prince Louis. This quarrel originated in the discontent of citizen Beauharnois, who, though his mother was saluted an empress, his father decreed an emperor, his sister made a princess, and his brother in law an imperial prince, and a constable of the empire in the same day; he received neither rank nor promotion, but simply an annuity of 100,000 livres (4000l) in the month, until he can be better provided for. In the challenge to prince Louis, citizen Beauharnois said, that he was a viscount, when his imperial highness was only a *sanns culotte*; and that he possessed 60,000 livres in the year, when the whole imperial Bonaparte family together did not possess an acre of land, or a cottage.

"Citizen Fishault son to the gullotined count Fishault, aid-de-camp to his imperial highness prince Louis, carried this letter to his majesty, the emperor Napoleon, who ordered the field marshal, citizen Murat, to put citizen Beauharnois under arrest; who notwithstanding the interference of her imperial majesty, Josephina, his mother, he has been exiled, as some say, to the army on the coast; or, as others pretend, to join the remainder of the disgraced Bonapartes, at Rome.

"We have just received the news by the telegraph that the consulta of the Italian republic had elected the ci-devant first consul, and their ci-devant president at present our emperor, his majesty Napoleon their hereditary king of Lombardy.

RATISBON, May 14.

To-day the following note was given in by Knut Bildt, the Swedish envoy extraordinary:—

"His majesty the king of Sweden, having been informed of the contents of the note given into the diet on the 7th inst. by order of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, conceives it to be incumbent on him to declare, that when there is question of the guarantee of the Germanic constitution, he, as king of Sweden, may consider himself as one of the most ancient of its guarantees, since he is guarantee of the peace of Westphalia. His majesty however, does not consider it necessary to declare his sentiments on the present question, as guarantee of the constitution, since he is convinced that the head of the empire can explain to the diet. The sentiments of the king on the affairs of Germany, are besides too well known, and have been too often declared to need to be repeated on this occasion."

May 18.

Count Gortz, the minister for the Electorate of Brandenburgh, and the Electorate of Baden, &c. has made here the following verbal declaration:—"The Electoral legation has not failed to transmit to the court of Baden and their other principals, the imperial Russian note; but have not received, nor indeed could they as yet receive any commands on the subject. They conceive however, that they may declare that his majesty the king, and the other courts whom they represent, entertain a well founded hope that the First Consul will of himself be inclined (according to the sentiment of the Austrian and Bohemian minister) to give a full and satisfactory explanation on the subject that has occasioned anxiety, and such as may entirely correspond to the expectation of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia."

STOCKHOLM.

Copy of the order for court mourning.

On Saturday the 10th of May, his majesty's court is to go into mourning for 8 days, for the late duke Louis Henrie D'Engheim: fringes are to be worn until the 24th inclusively, and afterwards jewels and blond lace until the 26th inclusively. when the court is to go out of mourning.

The French Armies.

The first military division of the French army is commanded by general Murat, the governor of Paris, where the head quarters are. It consists of sixteen battalions of infantry, two of artillery, and thirty squadrons of dragoons, chasseurs, and hussars, making in the whole 45,000 men. The park of artillery at and near Paris, contains eighty-two pieces of artillery of different calibres, ready to be transported at a moment's notice, either towards the coast or towards the Rhine.

At Amiens and in its neighborhood are encamped forty squadrons of dragoons, making the first division of dragoons, attached to the army of England, under the command of Klein, general of division.

At and near Compeigne are encamped forty-four squadrons of dragoons, comprising the second division of dragoons, under the command of Barraguay D'Hilliers, general of division, attached to the army of England.

At and near Montreul is encamped one division of the army of England, under the command of Gen. Ney, consisting of 14 regiments of infantry, two cavalry, two chasseurs, and four battalions of artillery and sapeurs. The park of artillery contains thirty-six pieces of light twelve pounders, and twelve twenty-four pounders.

The camp at St. Omer, under the command of gen. Soult, consists of twenty regiments of infantry, six of cavalry, two of dragoons, two of light artillery, and two battalions of foot artillery, making in the whole 30,000 men, with a park of sixty six pieces of cannon.

To this camp are besides attached under the command of the general of division, Bourcier, twenty-four squadrons of chasseurs on horseback, and of hussars, called a division of the army of reserve. They are encamped 3 leagues from St. Omer, on the side of Cassel.

At and near Arras are encamped, under the command of Gen. Junot, twelve battalions of picked grenadiers, as a corps de reserve.

The camp of Bruges under the command of gen. Davoust, contains fifteen